

**AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE  
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM**

In compliance with the provisions of the Clean Water Act, as amended, (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq., the "Act"),

Satala Power Plant  
American Samoa Power Authority  
P.O. Box PPB  
Pago Pago, American Samoa 96799

is authorized to discharge storm water runoff from a power generating facility through discharge Serial Number 001 located at:

Discharge Nos.	Latitude	Longitude
001	14° 16' 35" S	170° 41' 30" W

to receiving waters named Pago Pago Harbor in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth herein, and in the attached enclosure of EPA Region IX's "Standard Federal NPDES Permit Conditions," CFR 40 Parts 100 to 135, July 1, 2001, updated as of June 3, 2002.

This permit shall become effective on May 8, 2004

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight, May 7, 2009

Signed this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ -2003.

For the Regional Administrator

/s/ May 5, 2004

Alexis Strauss, Director  
Water Division

**I. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS****A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

1. The permittee is authorized to discharge storm water from outfall serial number 001.
  - a. The effluent from the outfall shall be sampled prior to discharge to Pago Pago Harbor.
  - b. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

**TABLE 1: Effluent Limitations & Monitoring Requirements**

Effluent Characteristic	Effluent Limitations	Monitoring Requirements	
		Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type (1)
Flow (MGD) <sup>(2)</sup>	N/A (3)	Continuous	N/A
TSS	N/A (3)	Once/month	Grab
Oil and Grease	20 mg/l	Once/month	Grab
pH	6.0 to 8.6 standard units at all times	Once/month	Grab
Copper, Total	5.8 µg/l	Quarterly	Grab
Lead, Total	220 µg/l	Quarterly	Grab
Nickel, Total	75 µg/l	Quarterly	Grab
Zinc, Total	95 µg/l	Quarterly	Grab

**NOTES:**

<sup>(1)</sup> All such samples shall be collected from the discharge resulting from a storm event that is greater than 0.1 inches and at least 24 hours from the previously measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event. The grab sample shall be taken during the first thirty minutes of the discharge.

<sup>(2)</sup> MGD = Million gallons per day.

<sup>(3)</sup> N/A = Not Applicable: Monitoring and reporting required; no limits set at this time.

<sup>(4)</sup> mg/l = milligrams per liter

<sup>(5)</sup> µg/l = micrograms per liter

## B. DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

1 ) The Permittee's discharge shall be:

- a) substantially free from materials attributable to sewage, industrial wastes, or other activities of man that will produce objectionable color, odor, or taste, either of itself or in combinations, or in the biota.
  - b) substantially free from visible floating materials, grease, oil, scum, foam, and other floating material attributable to sewage, industrial wastes, or other activities of man.
  - c) substantially free from materials attributable to sewage, industrial wastes, or other activities of man that will produce visible turbidity or settle to form objectionable deposits.
  - d) substantially free from substances and conditions or combinations thereof attributable to sewage, industrial wastes or other activities of man which may be toxic to humans, other animals, plants, and aquatic life or produce undesirable aquatic life.
- 2) In accordance with 24.0206(c)(2)(B) of the American Samoa Water Quality Standards, Pago Pago Harbor discharge prohibitions include but are not limited to:
- (a) dumping or discharge of solid waste; and
  - (b) hazardous and radioactive waste discharges.

## C. REPORTING AND MONITORING

### 1) Reporting of Monitoring Results

Monitoring results obtained during the previous 3 months shall be summarized and submitted on forms to be supplied by the Regional Administrator, to the extent that the information reported may be entered on the forms. The results of all monitoring required by this permit shall be submitted in such a format as to allow direct comparison with the limitations and requirements of this permit. Monitoring reports shall be postmarked no later than the 28th day of the month following the completed reporting period and be submitted quarterly. The first report is due 90 days after the effective date of this permit. Duplicate signed copies of these, and all other reports

required herein, shall be submitted to USEPA and ASEPA at the following addresses:

Pacific Islands Office  
Attention: CMD-6  
75 Hawthorne Street  
U.S. EPA  
San Francisco, CA 94105

Director  
ASEPA,  
Pago Pago  
American Samoa 96799

2) Twenty-Four Hour Reporting of Noncompliance

The permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances to the following person or their office:

Director, American Samoa Environmental Protection Agency  
(684) 633-2304

If the permittee is unsuccessful in contacting the person above, he/she shall report by 9 a.m. on the first business day following the noncompliance. A written submission shall also be provided within 5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including dates and times, and, if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.

3) Definitions

a) A "grab" sample means any individual sample collected in less than 15 minutes.

b) The "daily maximum" concentration means the measurement made on any single discrete sample or composite sample.

4) Monitoring Modification

Monitoring, analytical, and reporting requirements may be modified by the Regional Administrator upon due notice.

## **II. AMBIENT WATER COLUMN & SEDIMENT MONITORING REOPENER**

Ambient water column and sediment monitoring is not required at this time. However, EPA may reopen the permit for the imposition of ambient water column and sediment monitoring in order to assess pollutant sources which have reasonable potential to cause or contribute to the exceedence of water quality criteria in Pago Pago Harbor. This decision shall be based on past and present Pago Pago Harbor receiving water and sediment monitoring data and studies, being collected and conducted by environmental agencies and harbor dischargers.

## **III. STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN**

The Permittee shall develop and implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan. The plan shall become an enforceable element of the permit. The plan shall include the following program elements:

### **A. POLLUTION PREVENTION COMMITTEE**

A pollution prevention committee within the plant organization shall be appointed. These members are responsible for developing the storm water pollution prevention plan and assisting the plant manager in its implementation, maintenance, and revision.

### **B. SOURCE IDENTIFICATION**

The Permittee shall identify all activities and significant materials which may potentially be significant pollutant sources. Specifically, source identification requirements shall include:

- 1) A site plan of the facility shall be prepared by a qualified land surveyor and shall include all topographic features of the site including, but not limited to; existing elevation contours, building structures, roadways and parking areas, drainage structures, drainage pipes, major equipment installations, utilities, walls, berms, fence lines, property boundary, and ground cover. The topographic site plan shall be prepared at a scale of 1 inch = 20 feet, with contour intervals of 0.5 feet. Spot elevations shall be shown for slabs, wall tops, and berm toes and tops. Invert elevations shall be shown for all drainage infrastructure. The site plan shall extend to 100 feet beyond the boundary limits of the facility, and shall be referenced to the appropriate American Samoa horizontal and vertical datum. The site plan should be submitted to USEPA no later than 6 months after approval of this permit. Any questions regarding this site plan should be addressed to Peter Peshut, ASEPA, 684-633-2304;
- 2) a list of significant spills and leaks of toxic or hazardous pollutants that occurred at the facility;

- 3) a narrative description of significant materials that have been treated, stored, or disposed in a manner to allow exposure to storm water between the time of three years prior to the date of the issuance of this permit and the present;
- 4) a risk identification and assessment/material inventory identifying the various sources at the plant that contribute pollutants to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity;
- 5) a narrative description of the method of on-site storage, disposal and materials management practices employed to minimize contact of these materials with precipitation and storm water runoff;
- 6) a narrative description of materials loading and access areas;
- 7) a prediction of the direction of flow and estimates of the types of pollutants that are likely to be present in storm water discharges for each area of the plant that generates storm water discharges associated with industrial activity;
- 8) a summary of existing sampling data describing pollutants in storm water discharges; and
- 9) completion of Waste Minimization Assessment worksheets 1-5.

#### **C. SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURE (SPCC) PLAN**

In accordance with 40 CFR 112.3 and 112.7, the Permittee is required to develop a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan.

#### **D. SOURCE CONTROL BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)**

This section of the Pollution Prevention Plan requires the development and implementation of BMPs designed to control pollutants entering surface waters. The following is a brief list of BMPs that should be considered in the development of your overall storm water management plan. The permittee shall review the BMPs listed below and describe, in detail, how and when they will be implemented. The term "where/when feasible" shall not be used when drafting the BMPs. The BMPs should be detailed enough to specify their feasibility. If certain recommended BMPs are not practicable, the PPP shall describe why they are not, and shall make necessary alterations to the BMPs to prevent, to the maximum extent practicable, pollutants entering surface waters. The Pollution Prevention Committee shall make

use of the results of Source Identification requirements above when developing the BMPs:

1) **Control of Large Solid Materials:**

BMPs shall be established to ensure that:

- a) routine clean up of litter and debris at and around the Satala facility is performed to prevent accumulation and possible discharge to the receiving water;
- b) used batteries, used oil, paint generators, scrap metal, and unused machinery at Satala are stored under cover or disposed of in a manner that is safe, legal, and prevents receiving water contamination;

2) **Hazardous Waste Management:**

BMPs shall be established to ensure that:

- a) hazardous waste including paint, oils, brake fluids, anti-freeze, batteries, petroleum products, degreaser, and tool coolants are properly labeled, recycled when possible or disposed of within the guidelines of RCRA;
- b) hazard signs are posted in locations where there is a significant risk of spills, or fires, and "No Dumping" signs are installed where dumping is likely to occur or has occurred in the past;
- c) trash bins have signs designating the type of material that is acceptable and/or unacceptable.

3) **Oil, Grease, and Fuel Spills:**

BMPs shall be established to ensure that:

- a) used oils are properly stored in clean, sealed, and approved containers and stored in a place (preferably in a covered shed or warehouse) that can contain the material in the event of a spill. (The contained area shall be surrounded by a curb, dike, or berm to provide sufficient volume to contain 10% of the total of material stored or 110% of the largest container (which ever is the greater volume));
- b) all paved storage areas are free of cracks and gaps and are sufficiently impervious to contain spills (Fuels and other hydrocarbons shall not be stored on asphalt surfaces);

- c) accidental spills of oil, grease, or fuel are prevented from reaching drainage systems, from discharge with the drainage water, or entering surface waters;
- d) cleanup is carried out promptly after an oil or grease spill is detected;

4) **Paint and Solvent Spills**

BMPs shall be established to ensure that:

- a) paint and solvent spills are treated as oil spills and must be contained until cleanup is complete;
- b) liquid absorbent pads are kept in stock for emergency use;

E. **TREATMENT CONTROL BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)**

Though the primary emphasis for preventing storm water pollution should be placed on controlling the source of pollutants, the permittee shall also implement the following BMPs which focus on treating or containing contaminated storm water:

1) **Operation and Maintenance of Oil/Water Separator:**

BMPs shall be established to ensure that:

- a) oil/water separators and other storm water management devices such as storm drain catch basins are routinely inspected and cleaned to ensure their proper operation;
- b) oil/fuel from the oil water separators are properly disposed of.

2) **Structural and Vegetative Controls**

BMPs shall be established to ensure that structural controls (i.e. oil/water separators, detention basins, etc.) and/or vegetative controls (i.e. grassy swales) are constructed if and when the implementation of all source control BMPs is unable to completely control storm water contamination.

3) **Sediment and Erosion Prevention**

Structural improvements on the facility shall be made to minimize erosion and fuel contaminated sheet flow runoff for areas that have a high potential for significant soil erosion. Impervious or semi- impervious surfaces shall not be

laid over soil which is contaminated with petroleum products without written approval from ASEPA and USEPA.

#### **F. EMPLOYEE TRAINING AND VISUAL INSPECTIONS**

The final section of the Pollution Prevention Plan requires the development and execution of certain program elements. By properly completing these requirements, the permittee will assure that the plan is effective. Specifically, this aspect of the plan shall include:

- 1) an employee and subcontractor training program emphasizing pollution prevention. (Employees must be educated about Best Management Practices (BMPs), and waste minimization. Furthermore, employees must understand the proper identification, handling, and disposal of hazardous waste, and Spill Prevention and Response procedures);
- 2) weekly visual inspections which entail completing:
  - a) a checklist to ensure that all aspects of storm water management plan are properly carried out; and
  - b) an incident report to document time, date, nature of problem, counter-measures taken, agencies notified, and recommended revisions to storm water management plan.

#### **G. REPORTING**

The Permittee shall complete the development of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan within 90 days of the effective date of this permit and submit the plan within 90 days. The conditions within the plan shall be an enforceable element of this permit. If the plan is determined by USEPA or ASEPA to be insufficient or if inspections suggest that the plan is ineffectual, this permit may be reopened for the imposition of site- specific Best Management Practices to be determined by USEPA and ASEPA.

Also within two months of plan submittal, the facility is required to submit notice of implementation of the plan and a schedule for improvements that cannot be completed within the 2-month time frame. If the plan has been delayed, the facility shall submit a notice of noncompliance which provides the justification for the delay and a schedule for plan completion and implementation.

Upon plan implementation, the Permittee shall submit a report quarterly certifying either compliance or noncompliance with all conditions of the above plan, any problems that occurred that had the potential of adding significant quantities of pollutants to the discharge, steps taken to mitigate those problems, and any new

innovative procedures implemented or equipment used to improve the operations during each month.

All submittals shall be sent to USEPA and ASEPA.

IV. **TOXICITY REOPENER**

Should any of the monitoring indicate that the discharge causes, has reasonable potential to cause, or contributes to excursion above a water quality criteria, the permit may be reopened for the imposition of additional water quality- based limits and/or whole effluent toxicity limits in accordance with 24.0207(a)(8) of the American Samoa Water Quality Standards. Also, this permit may be modified, in accordance with the requirements set forth at 40 CFR '122.44 and 124.14, to include appropriate conditions or limits to address demonstrated effluent toxicity based on newly available information, or to implement any EPA-approved new state water quality standards applicable to effluent toxicity.